Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor. LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1839. NO. 3.—VOL. 54.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,

BY J. C. NOBLE & J. DUNLOP,

No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,

FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,

Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION.—For one year, in advance, $2 50; if not paid within six months, $3 00, and if not paid within the year, $3 50.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

☞Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be POST PAID, or they will not be taken out of the Office.

ADVERTISING.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, $1 50; 3 months, $4; 6 months, $7 50; 12 months, $15. Longer ones in proportion.

UPHOLSTERING, FURNITURE & CHAIRS.

IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an *Upholsterer from London*, who is capable of doing every description of UPHOLSTERING, on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c.; MATTRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.

Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837 48-tf

NEW GOODS.

OREAR & BERKLEY,

(No. 37, Main-Street,)

ARE now receiving and opening an extensive and well selected assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND AMERICAN

MERCHANDIZE.

Their Goods were selected with great care in the Eastern Markets, and comprise all the variety of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, viz:—

Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets;
French, British and American Prints;
Brown and Bleached Cotton;
Flannels and Blankets;
Muslin De Lains, in great variety;
Large Stock of Ribbons and Bonnets;
Fine and Coarse SHOES and BOOTS, for Gentlemen;
Scotch, Ingrain and Kidderminster *CARPETS;* also, Stair and Passage Carpets;
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE and GROCERIES.

Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—48-2m

NEW GOODS.

RAINEY & FERGUSON,

(No. 25, Main-Street,)

HAVE just received an extensive and well assorted stock of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.

Their Goods were selected with great care in the Philadelphia and New York markets, and comprise nearly every article in the Staple and Fancy line, viz:

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Prints, British and American Cottons, Flannels, Blankets, &c &c.

Silks of the latest styles—Worsted Goods of all kinds for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear; Mousseline de Lanes, &c. &c.

Also, a large lot of Scotch, Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838—46-2m

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

I WISH to sell the House and Lot whereon I now reside, at the corner of High and Main cross street, also the saddler's shop on Main cross street, and the House and Lot opposite the residence of John Peck, on which is a pump of never failing water. It is deemed unnecessary to be particular in the description as those who may wish to purchase, would of course desire to examine for themselves.

The property is unencumbered, and a perfect title will be made the purchaser. For terms apply to

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

All indebted to me are requested to come forward and pay their accounts, and those who may have claims upon me, are desired to call and receive their dues as I am about to remove from the state.

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Two or three hundred HORSE COLLARS, WAGON HARNESS, WHIPS, &c. &c. *very low*, as I am determined to leave the state.

Lexington, Oct. 11, 1838 41-tf

SHELL COMBS REPAIRED.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed nis Shop from the house of J. Bunnell, to the Corner of Mill and Short Streets, opposite the Post-Office, where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner.

J. S. VANPELT.

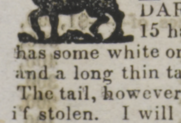
Lexington, June 25, 1838 26-tf

RAISINS—50 boxes, halves and quarter boxes very superior Bunch Raisins, just received and for sale.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,

Nov 29, 1838 *No. 10, Main-st.*

Strayed or Stolen,

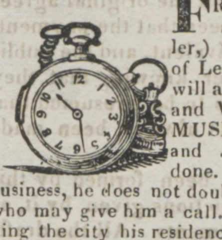


FROM Lewis Peel's lot in Lexington, on Tuesday the 25th December, a DARK GRAY HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, about five years old. He has some white on his wethers, white spots on his belly, and a long thin tail with a little white on the end of it. The tail, however, might have been clipped by the thief, if stolen. I will give Thirty Dollars for the Horse and thief, or pay all reasonable charges for the Horse alone, delivered to me in Jessamine county, three miles from the mouth of Hickman, on the Turnpike Road.

SAMUEL KNOCK.

January 3, 1839 1-4t

A CARD.



FRANKLIN THORPE, (Clock and Watch-Maker and Jeweller,) respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he will attend to the repairing of Clocks and Watches of every description; MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS and JEWELRY. ENGRAVING done. From his experience in the business, he does not doubt but that he will please those who may give him a call. As it is his intention of making the city his residence, he wishes a share of public patronage. Shop on Main street, No. 27, next door to J. B. JOHNSON'S Saddler's Shop.

N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale.

Lexington, June 23, 1838 30-3

Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CRUTCHFIELD & TILFORD, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in additionto his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice WINES AND LIQUORS, he is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of Goods in his line, which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, *WHOLESALE* and *RETAIL*, in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS. Goods consinged to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict dilligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837 51-tf

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicinated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its *specific and and curative effects on female weaknesses.*

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from *local and genaral debility;* and because they find no relief from the strenghening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weaknesses, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

Marble Factory, North Upper Street, Corner of Short Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has now on hand, and will continue to have a general assortment of every article in his line of business, viz:

Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones; Door Sills and Steps; Window Sills and Heads; Paint Stones and Mullers; Stones for Saddlers; Imposing Stones for Printers; Marble frames for Fire Places; Mortars and Candy Tables for Confectioners; Milk, Pump and Water Spout Troughs, &c. &c.

All of which he expects to sell cheaper than any establishment in the West. The work will be warranted of the best materials, and excuted in the best manner. Plans can be furnished of ancieut and modern monuments, European and American.

I flatter myself, that, having a stock of work on hand superior to any in the state, and my prices more reasonable, that if any person wanting any of the above articles would call at my shop and judge for themselves, it would be to insure my success.

P. DOYLE.

N. B. Having an unusual large stock of Marble on hand, I propose selling 10 per cent. cheaper than any other shop in the West, that works the same materials.

☞Old *Stone Work* repaired and cleaned, if brought to my Shop. P. D.

Lexington, October 25, 1838 44-3m—Obs.

September 20, 1838.

THE undersigned very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES of M. B. MORRISON. At the same stand he will always keep a fresh and good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. He has on hand at present, a large quantity of SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, LIQUORS, &c. which will be sold at the lowest market prices. SAMUEL C. TROTTER.

N. B. I wish to sell my DRUG and CHEMICAL STORE, on Cheapside. The Stock is worth between 3 and $4,000. Any person that wants an establishment of the kind, will do well to apply early, as I will give a bargain, and make the payments easy.

S. C. TROTTER.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838 38-tf

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837 22-tf

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,

ATTORNIES at Law and Barristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main-Street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1838 16-tf

JABEZ BEACH,

AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55—tf

GOELICKE'S

Matchless Sanative!

DANIEL BRADFORD,

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the afflicted, that he has at length received a consignment of this invaluable Medicine, which can be had at his Office, No. 28, Main-street.

☞Price $2,50 per bottle. Nov. 29.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MAYSVILLE, Jan. 7th, 1839.

Dear Sir:—I am quite delighted with your new birth, my "*brother of the pile;*" he is of the true Parnassian breed. I greet him with the poetic *embrace*. I have engraven his name on the head of my *pile*, as a type of remembrance that he is with me. Tell him to go a-head. D'ORVAL, he and I, will combine a dauntless trio—the poetic "Alliance;"—we will raise a battery, defensive only; we will sing our songs as it pleases best ourselves, and allow others to do the same; but we will scorn the cavillings of *some* "puny whipsters" that unqualifiedly would seat themselves in the chair of criticism. We will tell them what was told them before, if they had sense enough to keep it in remembrance—

"Let those teach others who themselves excel,
And censure freely that have written well."

I am, respectfully, yours,

DRUMMOND.

KENTUCKY.

The wilderness—a waste untill'd,
Where fell in many a bloody field,
Brave hearts in death could only yield—
KENTUCKY.

Fierce, barbarous warfare, treachery vile—
The scalping knife and burning pile
In murderous triumph stain'd thy soil,
KENTUCKY.

The red man's race afar exil'd,
To savage homes yet waste and wild;
Then blooming sweet a garden smil'd—
KENTUCKY.

At proud Invasion's boast of thrall,
Responsive to her country's call,
Rush'd on in death to save or fall,
KENTUCKY.

And aye! be on thy soil imprest
Thy fame—the garden of the West—
In fearless freedom ever blest—
KENTUCKY.

MISCELLANY.

From the Rochester Gem.

THE CHANCES OF FORTUNE.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Some sixty five or seventy years ago, a vessel from Boston arrived at one of the wharves in London. Among the hands on board was one by the name of Tudor, a steady, respectable, and well-looking young man who acted in the capacity of both cooper and sailor. Very early one morning, and before any other hand than Tudor had come upon deck, a young, beautiful, well-dressed female, came tripping down the street to the vessel and inquired of Tudor for the Captain. She was told that he had not yet arose, but she insisted upon seeing him without delay, and with Tudor's permission, proceeded, unaccompanied, to his berth, and arousing him addressed him with,

"Good morning, Captain; I have called to see if you will marry me."

"Marry you!" replied the astonished Captain, believing her to be a suspicious character, "leave my vessel instantly, if you know what is your interest."

She then went to the mate's berth, and asked him if he would marry her, and receiving an answer similar to the Captain's, she went upon deck, where Tudor was engaged in some business, and put the same qaestion to him.

"With all my heart," answered Tudor, in a half serious, half jocular manner.

"Then come along with me."

Tudor left his work and followed her with motives which he afterwards declared he could never satisfactorily account for, even to himself. By the time they had reached the principle streets of the city, many of the shops had been opened. The lady entered a barber's shop, followed by Tudor, beckoned him to be seated, and ordered the knight of the razor to take off his beard and hair, both of which operations he unquestionably stood in need of. She footed the bill, and they left the shop, but soon entered a hat store. She requested that the best lot of beavers in the store might be placed on the counter, and then told Tudor to select such a one as suited him. He soon did this, and the price was paid by the lady. Tudor threw aside his old tarpauling and left the store, with his companion, in a beaver hat that would not have disgraced his Majesty the King himself. They next visited a shoe store, where Tudor was not long in selecting a pair of boots, nor the lady in paying for them.

Tudor by this time was puzzled to divine the object the lady had in view, and it must be acknowledged, he was apprehensive all was not right. But fully aware that he had committed no crime to make him dread the face of any mortal, and wishing to see the end of the farce which he considered had then fairly commenced, he was determined to press onward, prepared for the worst, trusting every thing to his guide and companion. He solicited from the lady an explanation of her designs, but she told him to be silent and ask no questions, and immediately led the way into a clothing store. Here Tudor was told to select the best suite of clothes in the store that fitted him, with corresponding articles of clothing; and the sailor in his doublett, tar-bedaubed pantaloons, and chequered shirt, was in a few moments metamorphosed into as fine a gentleman as far as appearance is concerned, as had walked the streets of the metropolis for many a day. The bill at this place, as at the others, was paid by the lady.

Tudor's amazement was now complete. He neither knew what to say or think. Who the lady was or what her intentions were, he could not even surmise. He again asked for an explanation, and insisted upon one; but the only answer he received was—

"Follow me and be not alarmed, and all will be explained hereafter to your entire satisfaction."

One thing Tudor was obliged to acknowledge—the lady had thus far done with him as well as he could have wished; he therefore resolved to ask no more questions, and to comply with all her requests and demands. Presently she conducted him into a magistrate's office, and politely requested the minister of the law to unite her and her companion in the bands of matrimony! This was something of a damper to Tudor, but nevertheless he tacitly yielded; the ceremony was soon commenced, and in two secoads the couple were pronouncod man and wife!

Without uttering a word, or even exchanging a kiss, Tudor and his wife now left the magistrate's but not, however, until she had given him a sovereign for his services. The couple passed through many streets in silence—Tudor, hardly knowing what he was doing, or what he had done, and certainly ignorant of where he was going, or what awaited him; and of the thoughts that occupied his wife's mind, the reader will soon be able to judge for himself. Turning the corner of a street, Tudor beheld, a few rods in front of him, a splendid dwelling, toward which his wife seemed to direct her footsteps as well as his own, and into the front of which they indeed soon entered. The room into which Tudor was ushered by his wife, was furnished in a style of the greatest magnificence. She set him a chair, telling him to make himself contented for a minute or two, and then passed into another room. The first one here to address her was her uncle, who, on seeing her enter the room, jumped in astonishment from his chair, and calling her by name demanded how she had escaped from her room, and where she had been. She only said:

"Thou fiend in human shape! I allow you just one hour to remove your effects from this house. The actual possession of my property here, you have long deprived me of, and vainly thought you had made arrangements by which you could deprive me of it through life; but I have frustrated your wicked designs—I am now mistress of my own house, I was this moment married, and my husband is now in the front room!

I must now leave the new married couple for a short time for the purpose of reverting to the previous history af Mrs. Tudor. She was the only child of a wealthy gentleman, whom I shall designate as a Mr A., not recollecting his actual name, and for the same reason shall give to his daughter the name of Eliza. He had spared neither time nor expense in the education of his daughter, she being the only object of his care and regard, his wife having died when she was quite young; and before his death, which took place when she was 14 or 15 years of age, he had the satisfaction of witnessing in her one of the most accomplished and beautiful young ladies in London.

A short time previous to his death an arrangement was entered into between Mr A and a brother of his, giving the latter the possession of his house, servants, &c. and such other property as had not been deposited in the bank for the benefit of his daughter, till the time of her marriage, when the possession of them was to be given up to her husband. It was also a condition of the agreement, that in case Eliza died without marrying the property was to go to her unclo and his family.

Immediately after the death of Mr A. his brother removed into his dwelling. Eliza boarded in his family; and every thing went on agreeably for some months, when Eliza discovered in her uncle and his famlly manifestations that she should never marry—the reasons for which, from what had been already said, must be obvious to every reader. Unluckily for Eliza she did not discover the diabolical plot in season to frustrate it in its bud. It was nothing less than this: to shut her up in one af the centre rooms of the third story of the house; to prevent her leaving it, by keeping the doors and windows thoroughly bolted and to refuse her the company of her associates, by telling them when they called that she was either at school, or was at some of the shops or business, or had taken a ride into the country for her health, and to see some of her relations, or by telling them something else equally destitute of truth.

Eliza generally received her meals through a small door in the ceiling, from the hands of her unfeeling aunt, to whom her cries for liberation from her lonely and dismal prison house, were no more effectual than they would have been, had they been directed by the idle wind.

Three years was the unfortunate girl thus shut out from all communication with the world, when one morning her scanty breakfast was carried to her by an old female servant of her fathers. Eliza once more discovered to the face of her old friend and servant, burst into tears and attempted several times to speak, but was unable. Juan well understood the meaning of those incoherent sobbings, and said, herself almost unable to speak from emotion, "Hush, hush, Eliza, mistress; speak not; I understand all. Your tyrant aunt was taken suddenly ill last night, and is is doubtful whether she long survives. I will see you again, at noon and at evening. Some of your old servants have long been planning means for your escape, and are now in hopes of effecting it; and without waiting for Eliza's thanks and blessings, quickly tripped down stairs.

Eliza, though unable for some time to partake of her repast, did so at last with a better zest than she ever had before. Her old servants were still about the house, and were bent on her rescue! Most welcome soul inspiring intelligence! "What?" said she to herself, "is it possible that I am to be delivered from this vile place of confinement? Is it possible that there lives one who seeks my liberation and happiness? Is it possible that all connected with this establishment do not possess hearts of adamant? God speed thee, Juan, and thy associates, in thy work of love and mercy!"

It is unnecessary to detail all the minutia of the scheme for Eliza's escape, and the several interviews between her and Juan, for the three days she supplied Eliza with her meals. Suffice is to say, that on the evening of the fourth day after the above interview, Eliza was furnished with an instrument to unbar her window, and was promised a rope ladder on the following evening, to effect a descent from one of the windows in the adjoining room; but having loosed the bars the same evening the instrument for that purpose was put into her hands, she determined not to wait until the following evening for the promised ladder, not knowing but the plot might be discovered by her uncle, or by some of his children; and she accordingly went to work, making a rope, (if such it may be called) from her bed clothes, by tearing them into strips and tying the ends together.

After a few hours labor she completed her rope, but fearing it might not be strong enough to support her, it was sometime before she dared attempt a descent. But preferring death to a longer confinement, and fearing that she might be detected, she resolved to make the attempt, resigning her fate into the hands of Him who is the orphan's friend. She did make the attempt and was successful! Yes, she was now liberated from a prison in her own house, where, for 'filthy lucre's sake,' she had been confined by her own uncle, and once more breathed the pure air of freedom. This was about daylight. She immediately bent her steps towards the dock where the Boston vessel lay; and from that period in her life till she ushered her husband into her own house, the reader has already an account.

The surprised and horror stricken uncle stood in mute astonishment some moments after being informed by Eliza of her marriage. She again repeated the command, "Leave my house in an hour thou monster!" and then returned to her husband, where the promised explanations were made.

The amazement of Tudor, and the transports of his wife, at the sudden changes in their fortunes and conditions, may possibly be conceived but they cannot be expressed. Being incompetent to the task, I will not attempt to describe the scenes that successively followed the embraces of the happy couple, the kisses exchanged—the joy of the faithful servant at seeing their young mistress once more set at liberty—the chagrin, mortification and decampment of the inhuman uncle and his family—the congratulations of old friends and acquaintances—the parties that were given by Mrs. Tudor, as well as those attended by her and her husband—their many pleasant rides into the country, &c &c.

One pleasant morning, some four or five days after the marriage, the attention of the officers and hands of the Boston vessel, was directed to a splendid carriage, drawn by two cream colored horses, richly caparisoned, which was approaching the warf and in a few moments halted immediately in front of the vessel. The driver dismounted from the box, and let down the steps of the carriage; a gentleman gorgeously dressed, stepped out, and assisted a lady with corresponding habliments, to alight; they then stepped on board the vessel, when the gentleman asked the captain what port he was from, how many days he was in performing the passage, when he intonded to return, the amount of fare for passengers, and other questions of a like nature, receiving appropriate answers to the same, asking leave to examine the cabins and other accommodations of the vessel, (all the while avoiding as far as possible, the captain) which were very corteously shown him. He then observed that he and his lady, had some thoughts of soon starting for America, in case they concluded to do so, assuring the captain they would take passage with him. They then left the cabin, but before leaving the vessel, the gentleman turned round to the captain and said—

"Capt. ——, (calling him by name,) before leaving your vessel, permit me to make you acquainted with Mrs. Tudor!"

It was not till this moment that the captain and those around him recognised in the elegantly dressed gentleman, their old friend and companion, Tudor the Cooper!—they supposing that some sad, if not fatal accident, had befallen him. I once more leave the reader to judge of the congratulations that now followed, and the healths that were drunk.

The remainder of my sketch is soon told.—Tudor distributed the wages coming to him with his old associates—bade them good bye, but not however, until he had extracted a promise of the captain and his crew to call as often as convenient upon him, before sailing—left the vessel and entered his carriage, and was driven to his own door.

Tudor and his wife lived through life upon the most amicable terms, and were blessed with prosperity, and an obedient and respectable circle of children. Some years after his marriage, he returned accompanied by his wife, to his native place, Boston, where he built two or three wharves, that bear his name to this day. They afterwards returned to London, where they died as they lived since their union, honored and respected by all who enjoyed their acquaintance.

BONAPARTIANA.—I have never met with two more characteristic anecdotes of Napoleon than the following, which may be found in the "Memoires de General Rapp." Fesch was about to remonstrate with Napoleon one day, on the war in Spain. He had not uttered two words, when Napoleon, drawing toward the window, asked, "Do you see that star?"—It was broad day.—"No," replied the archbishop. "Well, as long as I alone can perceive it, I follow my plan, and suffer no observations." On his return from the Russian campaign, he was deploring with deep emotion the death of so many gallant soldiers, mowed down, not by the Cossacks, but by cold and hunger. A courtier seeking to put in his word, added, with a pitiful tone—"We have indeed, suffered a great loss." "Yes," rejoined Napoleon, "Madame Barilli, the singer, is dead."

The Natchez Banks all resumed specie payments on Saturday, Dec. 29th.—*Lou. Gaz.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 27, 1838.

The Chair presented the following report from the Secretary of the Treasury in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, in relation to deposites in the United States Bank of Pennsylvania; and the sale and payment of its deposities.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
December 24, 1838.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this report in compliance with a resolution of the Senate on the 19th instant, a copy of which is annexed.

The resolution calls for information concerning deposites in the United States bank of Pennsylvania; the sale of its third bond; the payment of its second one; and various other matters supposed to be connected with those subjects.

The transactions between the Treasury and the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, which seem to be the general object of these enquiries, have been as follows:

1st. The sale to that institution of the stock held by the Government in the Bank of the U. States in pursuance of a law passed for that purpose, an account of which has been long since laid before Congress.

2d. The receipt of payment from the United States Bank of Pennsylvania for two of its bonds about the time they became due and which were given for that stock.

3d. Collection made by the Bank for the U. States, in part payment of their demand against the old Bank of Columbia, from which the Bank of the United States had taken sacurity for itself and for the United States many years ago, and to the performance of which trust the United States Bank of Pennsylvania had succeeded.

4th. The payment by the latter Bank to the United States of the sum of $300,000 in money and $59,000 in Treasury notes, in behalf of and at the instance of the Bank of Kentucky, in discharge for so much of its indebtedness tothe U. S.

5th. The sale to the United States Bank of Pennsylvania of the third bond due from it to the United States in execution of the act of the last session authorizing it.

With these exceptions, there have not been dealing of any description between this Department and the United States Bank of Pennsylvania from its establishment to the present day. No collecting or disbursing officer has ever been directed by this Department to make any deposite whatever in said Bank, nor has any money been placed by the said Bank to the credit of the Treasury of the United States or of this Department, or, to my knowledge, of any of its officers, except the avail of the transactions specifically referred to above and, on the details of which, so far as they relate to the present subject, full information is given in the correspondence and tabular statements annexed.

The sales of the third bond of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania to that institution, concerning, which a more special inquiry is made in the resolution, was effected under the following circumstances. Before the passage of the law authorizing it, an application was made to the Department by the Bank to anticipate the payment of a portion of the debt due from it to the United States upon certain terms proposed by its agent. This application failed of effect, because the Bank was dissatisfied with the conditions as to the kind of currency to be paid, which were prescribed by the dapartment. The correspondence upon that subject is considered to be embraced within the call of the Senate, and is hereunto annexed. Apprehending that the resources of the Treasury would not in the then deranged state of the business and currency of the country, with certain imperfections that existed in the law as to Treasury notes, be sufficient to satisfy the appropriation made by Congress, the President, some months before the adjournment of the last session, specially invited the attention of both Houses to the necessity of further provison for the exigencies of the public service.

An act was afterwards passed, authorizing an issue of new Treasury notes instead of the old ones paid in during the year. It becoming obvious, that this measure would not of itself be sufficient under the large appropriation contemplated, a bill was also reported allowing the sale of the 3d and 4th bonds held by the Government against the Bank. The bill, as reported and finally passed, contained a restriction limiting the sale to "the par value of the bond sold at the time of sale, calculated according to the rules for estimating the par value of securities that have not reached maturity," and it conferred on the Department no authority to enter into any guarantee by the United States of the ultimate payment of the bonds. Apprehensive that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to effect a sale of the bond of either of them upon these terms, the Department, whilst the bill was pending, opened a correspondence to ascertain whether the same could probably be accomplished, if the bill became a law. This correspondence is annexed The replies strengthened the apprehension before entertained by the Department, and the result was communicated to the chairman of the financial committees of the two Houses before the final action of Congress upon the bill.

But the bill afterwards became a law without any alteration in the terms or any guarantee to be given, on the part of the United States. The appropriations actually made, having proved to be unusually great, and the expenditures anticipated during the two next ensuing months being much larger in amount than the immediate means which the Department would expect to derive in money from other sources within those months, I at once addressed letters to bankers of the United States at London, and to our minister at Paris, requesting that measuros might be taken, without dely, to obtain offers for those bonds, if possible, from capitalists in Europe. To these, answers were received in due season, stating that from the short time the bonds had to run, the absence of the guaranty of the United States for their eventual payment and other causes, no sale could probably be effected of them either in London or Paris within the limits fixed by law. In the meantime, however. finding that the demands for the public service during the month of June, had exceeded four and a half millions, and expecting as the fact turned out to be, that they would equal about seven millions in July and August and finding, also, that the available balance in the Treasury, applicable to general purposes, and subject to draft, fell below $1,000,000, and that payments were making, at times in new Treasury notes, which could not be rendered at all available, I considered it necessary to effect a sale of at least one of the bonds at an earlier day than advices could be received, and any proceeds realized from Europe. Particular inquiry was, therefore, instituted in the city of N. York, and elsewhere, concerning the probablity of selling soon one or more of the bonds, also a public advertisement was issued, proposals generally for their purchase.

The result was, that from the abundance of State stock in the market, at very reduced prices, the lower rate at which other securities of the Bank were selling, and the want of a guarentee by the United States, the sale was found, with the exception hereafter stated, to be wholly impracticable in this country, and was expected to be so abroad, under the conditions prescribed in the act. Indeed no bids were at any time made for either of the bonds, in conformity to those conditions, except that of Charles Macalister, esqr. of Philadelphia. who offered to purchase both of them within the terms of the law. In answer to some other particular inquiries on this point, I would observe, that the purchase money for the bond which was sold, "was placed to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the Bank," the 1st day of August, 1838.

"The terms on which it was negotiated" were at the par value of the bond at that time, computing it under the limitations prescribed in the act of Congress, and the payment was expressly stipulated to be made in specie or its equivalent, and placed to the credit of the Treasurer in special deposite in the Bank of the United States. The Department hoping it might be able to get through the year without the sale of more than one bond, provided the second one, due in September, was paid punctually, and in money, rather than new Treasury notes, not reissuable; and if disappointed in this, that it might soon have a better offer from abroad, concluded the sale unconditionally of only one bond. But it may be proper here to notice the circumstance, that as no other offer has since been received in this country or Europe, to purchase either of the bonds for cash within the terms of the act, and as it will probably be found necessary to sell the other bond during the present year, embarrassments may arise in effecting the sale within those terms, except to the Bank itself, unless Congress authorize the guarantee to be given of its eventual payment. Indeed, it will be perceived, from these remarks and the annexed correspondence, that the authority to make sale of the remaining bond, as limited in the present law, if continued without alteration will, in effect, as it has done already amount to a direction to sell the same, when necessary, to the United States Bank. The likelihood of offers from other quarters to buy it, is no greater now than heretofore.

Enquiry is next made as to the "particulars of any understanding or agreement, that the proceeds of the same should be left in deposite with the said Bank, until wanted in the ordinary disbursements of the Government."

Those particulars, as shown in the letters annexed, were, that the Bank should, without expense or cost to the United States, hold this money in special deposite to the credit of the Treasurer, till the same was wanted for the public service, and should then pay his various drafts, as presented, without any charge to the Treasury.

The Department being deprived of its usual depositories, and the sum being very large, these stipulations were readily assented to. To avoid the payment of the bond that was to fall due on the 1st. of October, being made in new Treasury notes, not reissuable, nor available, in any way to discharge appropriations, and which event was apprehended by the Department, the written agreement was made with the Bank, which will be found among the documents, stipulating, among other things, for the payment of that bond on drafts to the public creditors, and in specie or its equivalent. This though col[illegible]eral to the sale of the other bonds, was a part of the same negotiation.

It was very clear at the time, and has been confirmed by subsequent events, that the payment by the Bank of its bond in such Treasury notes, and a failure to make that arrangement the only practicable one for the sale of the third bond, would render either a special call of Congress or a suspension of payment of some of the demands upon the Troasury inevitable. The Department did not feel itself at liberty to hesitate in deciding between an exposure of the public service to either of these extremities, by insisting upon having the whole of these large sums of money paid at one time, and placed elsewhere in other suitable depositories, if any could be found in the present imperfect state of the law, or a consent to leave them in the hands of the public debtor until they were actually wanted, and then to draw for them, in specie or its equivalent, when and where the public service required. Especially could the Department not hesitate, when this course was not injurious to that service, and it was unable at the time to withdraw those funds, except by the debtor's voluntary consent.

With regard to the other inquiry under this head, as to "what understanding or arrangement, if any, has taken place respecting the benefit which might occur to the Bank in the transfer of the Government," I would remark that no such understanding or agreement existed on the side of this Department, in respect to the third bond, when the sale was effected.

But soon after this was done, being apprised that the bank entertained an impression, derived from some communications between it and the War Department, and perhaps from the correspondence in April last, before referred to, that the money would chiefly be required for military purposes, in sums of about a half a million monthly, at certain points convenient to the War Department, as had been suggested in communications with others, and that an expectations existed with the Bank that the money would mostly be called for at those points, I entered into an arrangement to meet this expectations. Such a course appeared to be required by a proper regard to equitable considerations, and while operating, it is supposed, in some respects beneficially to the Bank, was at the same time not prejudicial to the Treasury; but, in connection with the arrangement made as to the earlier times and convenient places of paying the second bond, proved highly conducive to promitude and efficiency in the public service.

In relation to another inquiry concerning "the period when the sum of $1,600,000, in part payment of the second bond of the Bank of the United States, was placed to the credit of the Treasurer." I state that $800,000 more on the 15th day of August, and $800,000 more on the 15th September, 1838. As to the "nature of the" whole agreement on that subject, I reply that it will be found in the correspondence annexed.

The substance of it was that about one third of the amount of the bond should be paid in the middle of August, one third in the middle of September, and the other third in the middle of October, as these periods and amounts of payments were deemed likely to promote the convenience of the Treasury, if not of both parties, better than to pay the whole large sum of near two and a half millions at once at the close of the month of September. It was further stipulated that interest should cease on each of the instalments thus paid, on the day they were placed to the credit of the Treasurer, and made subject to his draft. As the money was wanted at different points to meet the public expenditures near there, the drafts of the Treasurer on the Bank, payable at those several points, were engaged to be met there with promtitude, and in specie or its equivalent.

In answer to the inquiry as to "the aggregate balance standing weekly to the credit of the Treasurer in the Bank of the United States, its branches or agencies, whether subject to draft or not, as well as the weekly aggregate balance in the Treasury, from the time the first deposite was made in the said Bank of monies arising from the payment or sale of its bonds up to the present period," a statement is annexed, which gives the particulars requested.

It may be proper to add, in connection with these balances, that between the suspension of specie payment and August, 1838, the receipts for duties, except after May last, at New York and east of it, were not in any considerable degree in money, and hence were not often to be drawn for or deposited any where. Besides what was in the United States Bank and the Mint, the money in the Treasury from April to September, which was subject to draft, and available for general purposes, is believed to have been sometimes less than $200,000, and seldom to have equalled a million.

Deprived as the Department was of most of its general depositories since the spring of 1837, and without any specific, well guarded system instead of them, having been provided by law, the drafts of Treasurer, when any money was collected, as it has been largely since the more general resumption of specie payment in August, were therefore, directed to be drawn first on those collectors and receivers who had no bank of general deposite, and resided near the place of disbursement.

In this way most of the funds in the hands of collectors and receivers have been drawn for earliest, or the amounts in their hands kept low by deposites in appropriate banks, while in general, little has been drawn from any banks, except what was from time to time to supply the deficiency.

Consequently their aggregate balances have changed slowly in amount. But the funds due from the United States Bank, and allowed to remain there till wanted, being frequently needed at points where the money held by the collectors and receivers were small; have been drawn for more rapidly than those in most other banks. Indeed, on the 17th instant they had been drawn for to an amount equal to the whole of third bond sold, and all of the second bond afterwards paid, except $1,282,317, leaving still subject to draft only that ballance, and the amount of $300,000 which is assumed to pay to the United States for the Bank of Kentucky.

Information is also desired in the resolution concerning "all the branches or agencies of the said Bank of the United States, on which the Treasury Department has drawn drafts, the amount of public money directed to be placed at each, and of the drafts severally drawn on them, and the rates of exchange between Philadelphia, and each of the places to which sums were ordered to be transferred."

All the drafts drawn on any funds in the United States Bank have been drawn on the Bank itself. But in case where the disbursement was to be made near the points heretofore mentioned, as arranged for partial payments, the drafts have, by the memorandum attached to them, been made payable at those points by the persons or local banks, previously designated for that purpose to the Treasury by the United States Bank, A schedule is annexed of the points or places of payments; the amount of money agreed to be paid at each of those points; the persons, agents or banks indicated at each, and the amount of drafts already drawn on each.

It will be seen that at several of them the whole sums have been drawn for, and the residue will probably be needed in a few weeks.

The inquiry as to "the rates of exchange between Philadelphia and each of the places to which sums were ordered to be transfered," cannot be otherwise answered than by saying that no such transfers have been ordered; but the rate between that city and some of the places of payment agreed on, and detailed in the schedule, can be given so far as they appear in the different prices current received at this office. No particular date being specified in the resolution, and the exchange having varied greatly between the first of August and the present period, I can only add, that from the sale of the bond till recently the rates are believed to have been nominally high, on account of the deranged condition of the currency and the continued suspension of specie payments by most of the banks in the West and Southwest. But at the same timo, specie or its equivalent was, at that period, quoted in many of those places at a large per cent, higher than the local currency; so that the difference in exchange between them and Philadelphia, in specie or its equivalent, or in Treasury notes, or in United States Bank notes, is believed not in reality to have been large, and that all these were often at a higher premium, varying from one and a half to two per cent, than even bills of exchange on Philadelphia. Thus, as an illustration, at Nashville, on the 20th of July, exchange on the east is quoted at eight and a half to nine, specie at nine to eleven, Treasury notes at ten, and United States Bank notes at nine to ten, or from one half to one and a half per cent, higher than exchange. So on the 12th of September, at Natchez, exchange on Philadelphia and New. York is quoted at fifteen to sixteen premium, and United States Bank notes and Treasury notes at seventeen to eighteen, and specie at eighteen; making specie or Treasury notes or United States Bank notes there from two to three per cent, more valuable than exchange on N. York or Philadelphia.

In conclusion, the resolution asks for "the amount so far as it can be conveniently ascertained, that has been drawn from the Bank of the United States, its branches or agencies, or in notes of said Bank, for paying Indian annuities or other claims of the Indians on the Government, or for defraying the expenses attending the removal of the Indians, and in general. the nature of the arrangements, (if any) made for the more distant public disbursements in the notes of the Bank, together with all the correspondence, agreements, and instructions, given or entered into, connected with any or all the heads of inquiry above stated."

The Department generally has no means of information in its power as to the kind of money which is actually paid by the banks on any of the Treasurer's drafts. But the original agreements in this case having been that the payments should be specie or its equivalent, and the public creditors and public officer knowing that they were entitled to these, it is to be presumed that they have generally, if not always, been made in this manner.

No arrangements have been formed by this Department, nor any instructions given by it, as to any different kind of payments. All the drafts placed on the Bank have been duly honored, so far as the information of this Department extends, except in one case at Mobile, where the agent of the Bank did not, in the first instance, offer the kind of currency demanded; but it was afterwards paid satisfactorily and without prejudice to the public service.

With regard to the call, under this head, for "all the correspondence, agreements, and instructions given or entered into by the Department, and connected with any or all the heads of inquiry above stated," copies of all supposed to bear on the subject are annexed.

The closing paragraph of this part of the resolution further requests to be informed by the Secretary of the Treasury, "of the nature of the arrangements made with him by those banks; in which, according to his report of the 3d inst. portions of the public money have been placed to the credit of the Treasurer on special deposite; the kind of money in which the said special deposites were made; whether the same were entered on the books of the Bank; whether the identical moneys deposited, have continued to be held by the banks, whether the drafts of the Treasury Department that have been drawn on these deposites, have been paid in the specific monies deposited; and whether the balances remaining are part and parcel of the very monies originally deposited."

The arrangements made with the banks, that hold special deposites, or deposites to the special credit of the Treasurer, have been regarded as temporary in their nature or character, and have in most cases therefore been informal. It having been expected that Congress would; at an early day, adopt some general system, that could be carried into practical effect on the subject of keeping the public money; and comparitively few collections having been made, except in Treasury notes and Treasury drafts, since the suspension of specie payments, till within the last three months, the Department has deemed it most respectful to Congress, to abstain from adopting any uniform and permanent arrangement on the subject of deposites in banks, not selected under the general deposite act, but to use them for the present at least, only as necessity should require.

The deposite act of June, 1836, not having been repealed, it is still the duty of the Department to place all of the public moneys in general deposite in banks, if suitable ones can be found which are in a condition to comply with the requirements of that act, and are willing to take them. But as stated in the annual report, a sufficient number of them to satisfy the requirements of that branch of the public service could not be found. No public moneys can by the existing laws be deposited with collectors or receivers, except such as have been collected by themselves. In the absence therefore, of a sufficient number of banks under the general deposite act, and without a provision by law for the deposite of the public moneys elsewhere, though anxiously desired by the Department, it has been obliged to employ other banks under its general powers, exercised since 1789, when not otherwise expressly provided by Congress. These have been used to keep such moneys as accumulated in the hands of the collectors and receivers, beyond what was deemed safe under their present securities and liabilities, and also such as were paid into the Treasury from other sources.

In cases of deposites in bank, made specially, the money has, in some instances, been placed in specie, in boxes, fastened up, and not to be withdrawn by the receiver or others, without the draft of the Treasurer on him, payable at the bank where the specie deposite was made. In other cases, it has been placed in specie, or bills of specie paying banks. to the credit of the Treasurer, sometimes as "in special deposites," and sometimes as "in deposite to his special credit," and allowing the bank to have entire charge of it afterwards.

But in all these latter cases, as explained in the recent annual report on the finances, it is understood that the money is to be kept ready for payment at any moment, but is not required to be set apart, or specially secured in a box, chest or bag. It may be paid out by the officers of the bank, on the draft of the Treasurer, without his presence or that of the depositor; and access must, of course, be constantly had to it by those officers.

No other course of deposite of our current funds is practicable in fiscal operations without incurring an expense which the Department, without express legislation, did not feel warranted in incurring, for the temporary objects contemplated during the last few months.

In answer to the further specific questions in the concluding clause of the resolution, it may be added that, in some of these cases, the kind of money deposited is stated by the receiver or collector, in his return, and in some it is reported by the banks. But it is always supposed to be in the legal currency.

It is presumed that, in some cases, the drafts are paid out of the identical money deposited, but in a few only that the precise money deposited is retained till then, and the balance remaining a part of the original deposite.

Should Congress adjourn without making any new provision as to the keeping of the public money, and should much of it accumulate at several points before it is disturbed, the Department would feel bound, under its supervisory duty of seeing that this money be kept safely as possible, to adopt some uniform rule on the subject of deposites. whether special or general, in banks not able to be selected under the act of 1836.

It would feel obliged, also, to introduce some general system for its faithful custody till paid out, provided a sufficiency of banks, at suitable places, could not be obtained, in conformity to the act. But it would deeply regret the necessity of being left to the exercise of powers so wide and general, powers so likely to be misused, misunderstood, and misrepresented, and ardently hopes, as often stated on former occasions, to be relieved from the responsibility, as well as necessity, of doing it by some specific legislation for keeping the public money, which may be suited to the present condition of the country, be susceptible of a safe, uniform, and practical operation, and afford those checks and securities which are so essential to the preservation of public morality, as well as public faith.

Respectfully,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

The distinguished Sculptor, Mr. HART, is at present in our city, where he will no doubt be liberally patronized. This gentleman, it has been said, is one of the finest artists of the age, and his busts are characterised by great fidelity and spirit. The likeness of General Jackson, which he has lately executed at the Hermitage, is said by first rate judges to be the best ever taken of him.

We appeal to the city in his behalf and ask them to patronize a *Western* Artist, whose labors have shed honor on Kentucky, of which he is a native.—*Louisville City Gazette.*

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THE HOLDER OF THE CAPITAL WILL RECEIVE $30,000 NET!

Virginia Wellburgh Lottery, Class 1, for 1839—to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Feb. 2—78 numbers, 12 ballots.

SCHEME,

1 Prize of	$35,294,	10 Prizes of	$1,500.
1 "	12,000,	30 "	1,200.
1 "	7,000,	50 "	1,000.
1 "	3,895,	50 "	500.
1 "	2,500,	70 "	200.

Tickets only $10. A certificate of a Package of 26 wholes will be sent for $140 Shares in proportion.

GRAND SCHEME.

Virginia State Lottery

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy. Class 1, for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria Va. Feb. 9, 1839.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	$30,000.	1 Prize of	$2,165.
1 "	10,000.	25 "	1,000.
1 "	7,000.	50 "	500.
1 "	5,000.	50 "	200.
1 "	4,000.	88 "	150.
1 "	3,000.		

Tickets only Ten Dollars. A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets in this fine scheme will be sent for $130. Shares in proportion.

Consolidated Lot eries of Maryland.

Class No. 5 for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore Md. Feb. 13, 1839.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	$20,000,	20 Prizes of	$1,000,
1 "	5,000,	20 "	500,
1 "	3,000,	30 "	250,
1 "	2,000,	40 "	200,
1 "	1,057,		

Tickets Five Dollars. A certificate of a Package of 26 whole tickets will be sent for Seventy Dolls. Shares in proportion.

50,000 DOLLARS.

Virginia Stite Lottery.

For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk. Class No. 1, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria Va. Feb. 16, 1839.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000,	10 Prizes of	$1,000,
1 "	10,000,	10 "	750,
1 "	5,000,	12 "	500,
1 "	4,000,	25 "	300,
1 "	3,000,	75 "	200,
1 "	2,000,	100 "	100,
1 "	1,615,		

Tickets Ten Dollars—Shares in proportion. A certificite of package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for only $120. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Maryland State Lottery.

Class 3, for 1839, to be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Feb. 20, 1839.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000,	20 Prizes of	$1,000,
1 "	5,000,	20 "	500,
1 "	3,000,	20 "	150,
1 "	2,000,	155 "	100,
1 "	1,640,		

Tickets only Five Dollars. A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for $65—Shares in proportion.

Virginia State Lottery.

For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling. Class I, for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria Va. Feb. 23, 1839.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	$30,000,	30 Prizes of	$1,500,
1 "	10,000,	50 "	500,
1 "	8,000,	50 "	400,
1 "	5,000,	50 "	300,
1 "	4,000,	100 "	200,
1 "	3,120,	65 "	100,

Tickets only Ten Dollars. A certificate of a Package of 26 tickets will be sent for $140—Shares in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Breadway, and 22 Wall-st.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1839.

In matters of taste or delicacy, we pretend not to oppose our own conceptions to the opinions of our fair correspondent CORNELIA; but we are apprehensive the lady has formed her judgment from information derived, not from her own observation, but on the information of others. Swift's story of the three black crows, which originated in a gentleman's having discharged from his stomach matter as *black as a crow*, has a good moral, and descriptions of persons and things, by passing through several hands, often become so distorted, as to be entirely unlike the original.

The time of the Legislature of Kentucky, appears to be almost wholly engaged on the subject of creating Banks. There appears to be a general wish that the Southern Bank of Kentucky should be incorporated; but to judge from the debates, it would seem doubtful whether or not the measure may not be defeated by the jealousy of its friends, each wanting the location of the Bank in his own county.

The Rail Road Bank excites intense interest. Both branches of the Legislature were addressed last week by Col. Memminger, the commissioner from South Carolina, with great effect, conclusively proving the immense advantages to Kentucky, not only of the road, but of the bank, in regulating the currency between the South and West. Yet with the advantages so strongly displayed by Col. M., still it is feared that local jealousies may defeat this all important measure.

A continuation of the list of the acts passed and approved, is unavoidably postponed until our next.

Congress has matured nothing of importance. The ever restless Adams and Wise, continue to harrass the House of Representatives—the first by the incessant presentation of abolition petitions, and the latter by his never-ending speeches. He has introdubed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire whether Mr. Secretary Woodbury ought not to be impeached.

On the 7th January, "Mr. Adams presented a memorial which caused some excitement in the House, praying for several objects, and among them for the abolition of that article in the Declaration of Independence, which said "that all men were born free and equal;" and also for the appointment by the Speaker of the House of a Committee on Color, who shall examine the pedigree of each member of the House for the purpose of reporting to the House whether the member has any African blood in him, and if not a pure and unadulterated Anglo-Saxon, that he shall not be allowed a seat in the House. The petition also prayed that certain parts of the Constitution be burnt by the common hangman.

Mr. Dromgoole said that the memorial was evidently intended to ridicule the House, and therefore moved "that the petition be not received."

Mr. Adams demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the petition was rejected, 24 ayes, to 117 noes.

Mr. Adams presented as many as fifty petitions, praying for almost as many objects. He was upon the floor more than an hour."

Since Mr. Adams has lost his own self-respect, he has lost the respect of all good citizens—yet this is the man who was forced upon the United States as her president.

The Concert announced for to-morrow evening, it is said by competent judges, will exceed in interest any thing of the kind heretofore witnessed in Lexington.

The Grand Oratorio, on Friday evening last, at St. Peter's Church, was such as was anticipated—both vocal and instrumental of the first order, and to a crowded assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. We hope the proceeds will relieve the pecuniary embarrassments of the society.

The Royal William Steam-ship has arrived at New York, bringing Liverpool dates to the 15th December. The most important intelligence by this arrival, is a further advance in the price of cotton. We could make some interesting extracts, but the want of room prevents it to-day.

Messrs. Cunningham & Scott, of Bourbon Co., lost 23 Beef Cattle in crossing the Ohio river last week, by being washed under the ice by the current.

CLEOPATRA.

Aware that the incontinent perceptions of those from whom emanated a redundancy of applause to the statue of the heathen Queen Cleopatra, should elicit no comment, none should have been obtruded, but to complain, that by its exhibition, HE IN AUTHORITY permitted an iusult to a portion of the community, who claim the protection of the City laws, specifically and implied; and further that it was an outrage perpetrated in the "Athens of the West," where from her reputed superiority of sentiment and wit, than at other places, strangers would anticipate a better state of things. Thus, though surrounded by sentinels and safeguards, was Female Purity assailed; but retiring within the recesses of her Temple, she espied from a crevice of her retreat *one citizen*, though no boasted civilian, covered with the formidable Ægis, and infused with a spirit of wisdom and foresight, who forbade the obnoxious exhibitor's stay.

CORNELIA.

GOV. RITNER AND NICK BIDDLE.—After the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania had protested the Governor's warrant for the payment of the military, ordered to the seat of Government to enable Stevens and his Rump Parliament to hold sway in opposition to the known and expressed will of the people, his Extraordinary Excellency issued a check upon the Great Mammoth at Philadelphia, for the same object, which was cashed at the Harrisburgh Bank and forwarded to Mr. Biddle, who it seems also protested it, leaving his Excellency, Gov. Ritner, in what might very properly be called the lurch. It seems Nicholas is becoming tired of furnishing all the means both for electioneering and carrying on a civil war, seeing that his prospect of success in having it refunded again is so exceedingly dull. He is now becoming practically acquainted with the operations of his system of fraud and corruption in attempting to destroy the purity of the elective franchise in the great Keystone of the arch.—*Canton (O.) Democrat.*

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Mediator, Captain Champlin, has arrived from London, whence she sailed on the 25th November. The George Washington, Captain Holdredge, from Liverpool, has also arrived, having sailed on the same day. They bring papers to the day of sailing.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Durham had not arrived in England on the 24th November. Some of the papers say that he has resolved to change his plan of coming to England by way of New York, and is to sail directly from Quebec, by information received from the government of the United States, of an extensive organization for the invasion of the provinces.

Certain of the attaches of Lord Durham, who have returned, have alarmed the public by talking as if the provinces would be lost to the mother country, the moment Lord Durham should depart for England.

The London Courier announces, "upon good authority," the Earl Spencer will come out as governor general of Canada. The authority of the Courier, however, is questioned by some of the other papers.

The next number of the Westminister Review is to contain a long article in vindication of Lord Durham.

Mr Wakefield has published a letter, denying the statement of Mr Roebuck and Mr Lafontaine, that he was employed by Lord Durham to negotiate with Mr Papineau. He says that he came to Canada strongly impressed with the opinion that the Canadians had just cause for dissatisfaction; that he was anxious to form a correct judgment in the matter, and seized every opportunity of conversing freely with the soi-disant liberal party, especially with Messrs Morin and Lafontaine; that in these conversations he became satisfied of the improper course pursued by those gentlemen and other Canadian leaders, and so stated to them with all sincerity; that he then became desirous of conversing frankly also with Mr Papineau, hoping that he might be induced to exert his powerful influnce in diverting the other leaders of his countrymen from a course that could only produce greater calamities, and therefore proceeded to Saratoga with a letter of introduction to from Mr Simpson, but did not see him, Mr Papineau being absent at the time.

Mr Wakefield declares, however, that Lord Durham had no knowledge of or agency in his journey to Saratoga; and that he never repeated to Lord Durham, or to any one connected with his mission, any of his conversations with Messrs. Lafontaine and Morin—that he ever made any report on the subject of Lord Durham or any other person—and finally that he repeatedly assured them, in the presence of Mr Simpson, that he had no mission from Lord Durham, and acted solely for himself, merely as a well wisher of theirs, who had a perfect right to do and say what he pleased without any reference to Lord Durham. He declared to them over and over, that he would not act as an agent between them and the government.

In conclusion Mr Wakefield says that he has been compelled to abandon the opinions with which he went to Canada. That he was misled, like many others by a course of misrepresentation—a regular system of delusion, which occasions the most erroneous viw in England as to the nature of the dispute in Lower Canada, and has a still more mischievous effect in deceiving the French Canadians as to the state of feeling in England, touching their position and objects.

The nature of that dispute, he says, and the state of affairs in the province, will be truly made known, before long, in England; when many will have to wonder at the depth of their ignorance.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester has been called, to consider the propriety of petitioning for a repeal of the corn laws.

The papers give alarming accounts of the state of dissatisfaction and distress in the agricultural districts.—Incendiary burnings of agricultural property, such as hay-stacks, &c. are said to be fearfully frequent. The immediate cause is said to be the high and still increasing price of bread.

The military and naval preparations for something appear to be going on with great activity. One of the papers names nine ships of war as fitting out for foreign stations; another notices that recruiting for the marines is going on with spirit and success; yet another, that tenders are invited for 100,000 thirty-two pound balls; and a fourth that the walls af the city and suburbs are placarded with calls for able bodied seamen, petty officers and boys.

The houses of Bearing & Brothers has taken the South Carolina loan of 250,000 pounds, bearing five per cent. interest; but the price had not transpired.

The Mississippi state loan has been taken by several contractors at 93. Bearing 5 per cent. interest. A great amount of business in American securities was done in the week ending November 24.

The London papers announce the death of the Earl of Sefton—famous as a gourmand—of the dowager Countess of Dartmouth—and of the Rt. Honorable Robert Cutlar Ferguson, her Magesty's judge advocate general, and M. P. for Kirkardbright.

The palace of the Bishop of Raphoe was destroyed by fire on the night of November 16. Raphoe is one of the suppressed sees, and the palace was inhabited only by a keeper and his family.

There was a report in London on the night of the 24th of November, that the frigate Inconstant, having on board the Earl of Durham had arrived off Portsmouth.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Considerable business continues to be transacted daily in American Securities.—London Morning Chron. November 24.

FRANCE.

The adherence of the French government is announced, to the treaty recently concluded between Great Britain and Turkey. Austria also, it is said will become a party to the treaty; and nothing more is said about the threats of Russia, to look upon it as a declaration of war by Turkey.

The Paris papers say that an army of 40,000 men has been ordered to the Northern frontier, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs between Holland and Belgium.

Much excitement had been caused in Paris by the death of a citizen, who was shot by one of the sentinels on guard at the Tuileries. The man was ordered by the soldier to go out of a certain path in the gardens, and not obeying was shot dead. The soldier was to be tried by court martial. The King had sent 1000 francs to the father of the man who was killed, and ordered that a pension of 3000 francs for life should be settled on him. The slain man was himself a soldier, on furlough.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 5th instant contains some items of news from Texas papers of the 30th ult. the most interesting of which we subjoin:

"Mr Wilson, a Senator in Congress from the Harrisborg District, has been expelled from his seat by a vote of 10 to 1. The grounds on which he was expelled, were, profanity, invoking the vengeance of God on any and all who voted for a certain bill, refusing to come to order when desired, and devulging proceedings he was bound to keep secret.

"The Message of the President is an able State paper, and will increase the already high reputation of its author.

"A bill for the removal of the Seat of Government of the Republic of Texas, has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of twenty-nine to three: The bill provides for the choice of five Commissioners, to be chosen by the joint vote of both Houses, with power to select four leagues of land between ten miles east of the Brassos and ten miles west of the Colorado, and not coming South of 30 dg. 29m. North latitude.

"The views of the President in regard to the establishment of a National Bank, on which the Government is sole proprietor' pledging the property of the Government as security for its notes, is popular with the body of the citizens, and will receive the favorable action of Congress.

"The Comanche Indians are still committing depredations. But a few days since they succeeded in carrying off five persons, two or three of whome were children of a Mr Lockhart, residing west of the Colorado. They came down to Bastrop but a week or two since, and stole several horses within the immediate vicinity of the town. These aggressinos will soon terminate, as a bill is now before Congress establishing a chain of military post along the frontier, which will effectually cut off the Indians from the settlement"

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—By last advices from Texas, it appears that the inhabitants of Coahuila, a State adjoining it, are disposed to coalese with their American neighbors. It was Zavala's plan to carve, out of the present Republic of Mexico, a new confederacy to consist of Texas and several northeastern States of that Republic. These States are inhabited by a people of a more liberal character than the rest; and we should not be surprised to hear in no long time, that Zavala's scheme was adopted; and that the Texan empire extended over the rich mines and delightful table lands of one third of Mexico.—*St. Louis Gazette.*

The Milledgeville, Ga. Journal of the 17th ult. says:—"We learn by a letter from Columbus, to a gentleman in this place, that an alarming state of things existed in that city. It seems that a man was arrested on a charge of horse stealing, who has confessed some things calculated to lead to a discovery of the incendiaries who burned down the Court House and jail some time since. In consequence of these confessions, several other individuals were arrested. One of the individuals who actually fired the Court House is now in prison, and the citizens have been called on to form a guard at the jail, to prevent a rescue. The confession of the horse thief arrested, would seem to indicate the existence of a plot to burn and plunder the city."

MARRIED—At the residence of Dr. L. Blackburn, in Versailles, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the 10th instant, Mr JOHN W. CRAIG, of Versailles, to Miss LAURA, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Boswell, of this city.

MARRIED—In Bardstown, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. H. Deluynes, JUDGE WILKINSON, of Mississippi, to Miss ELIZA CROZIER, of the former place.

DIED—On the morning of the 30th of December 1838, Capt. WILLIAM GARRARD, at his residence in this county after, a severe illness of a few days, in the 69th year of his age.

He was the eldest son of the late Col. James Garrard, former Governor of Kentucky, and is the third son of the deceased, who has died in the course of the fall and winter.

In New Orleans, Dec. 21st., Dr. SAMUEL P. RUSSEL, of Natchitoches, La, son of the late Col. Wm Russell, of this county. He has left a widow and several children to mourn an imparable loss.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, desirous of seeing established in this City, a FEMALE SCHOOL of a high order, take the liberty to state that we are satisfied that MRS. FALES is duly competent and every way qualified for such an establishment. We have perused various *letters and testimonials* from the East, which prove beyond a doubt that she was there not only an experienced and approved Teacher of YOUNG LADIES, but also, that her parentage and family connexions are of the highest respectability; and that she has ever moved in the highest circle of society. In short, we are satisfied, that Parents in Lexington and its vicinity, cannot do better by their daughters, than to entrust their education with MRS. FALES—and most cheerfully and confidently commend her to their patronage and favor.

B. B. Smith,	*B. W. Dudley,*
W. H. Richardson,	*Robert Wickliffe,*
G. Robinson,	*R. Davidson,*
Jas. Fishback,	*Jas. E. Davis,*
H. I. Bodley,	*T. B. Pinckard,*
Wm. M. Brand,	*S. M. Noel,*
E. W. Craig,	*E. Maccallister.*

Lexington, January 10, 1839.

ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS.

THE Mayor and Council of the City of Lexington, will meet at their Council Chamber, on *Thursday the 24th January*, 1839, for the purpose of electing

A Clerk;
A City Attorney;
A City Marshal;
An Assessor and Assistant Assessor;
A City Printer;
A City Collector;
A City Treasurer;
A City Surveyor;
A Captain of the Night Watch, and three subordinate Night Watchmen;
A Clerk and two Weighers of the market;
An Inspector of Weights and Measures;
A Keeper of the Grave Yard.

Attest: JAMES P. MEGOWAN, *Clerk City.*
Jan. 17, 1839 2-td.

LICENSES.

APPLICATIONS for Licences of all kinds, must be made to the Board at their regular meeting, on Thursday, the 7th day of February, 1839.

Attest: JAMES P. MEGOWEN, *Clerk City.*
Jan 17, 1839, 2-td.

TO RENT.

40 ACRES of good corn ground for rent, on the Georgetown road, one mile and a half from Lexington.

SALLY GRAVES.
Jan. 17, 1839, 2-td.

To all whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that I shall on Friday, the 8th day of January next, in company with the commissioners appointed by the order of the Fayette County Court, proceed, on the land, to procession the original settlement and preemption of John Hawkins, surveyed and patented in the name of said Hawkins, and situate on the watres of Hickman Creek, Fayette County, Kentucky.

WALKER HAWKINS.
Lex. jan 17 1839 3 3t paid.

Fayette County, Sct.

TAKEN up by Mrs Sarah Bosworth, living on the rail road, near Lexington, *a Red Roan Horse*, about 4 years old, about 15 hands 3 inches high, a small white spot behind each ear, black main and tail, shod all round; appraised to $80, by William Wilson and Thos. Moore, before me this 14th January, 1839.

DAN. BRADFORD, J. P. F. C.
January 17, 1839 3-3t.

Fayette County, Sct.

TAKEN up by Alfred W. Stanhope, a *sorrel Horse*, with some white in his face, and saddle marks on his back, supposed to be eight years old, shod all round; appraised to thirty five-dollars, by Elias Wattz and John Young, this 29th day of August 1838, before me a Justice of the peace for Fayette County, given under my hand the day and date first above written.

WM. STANHOPE, J. P. F. C.
J. C. RODES, *Clk.*
By WALLER RODES, D. C.
Lexington, January 17, 1839.

Venetian Blinds and Mattrasses.

IN addition to my CABINET FURNITURE, I am now prepared to fill all orders for VENETIAN BLINDS AND MATTRASSES. Persons wanting articles of this kind will do well to call before they buy elsewhere.

HORACE E. DIMICK,
January 3, 1838 1-tf *No. 15, Hunt's Row.*

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell a small tract of VALUABLE LAND, six miles from Lexington, on the waters of Shannon's run, Fayette county, near the Versailles Turnpike Road. The tract contains about 75 ACRES; about 20 acres of which are fine for Hemp. There is an excellent spring and plenty of good stock water, and a good Dwelling House. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine the Land. Terms moderate. Enquire of Mr. James O'Meara, Lexington, or to the subscriber 6 miles from Lexington, on the Versailles road.

P. DORSEY.
Jan. 10, 1839 2-3t ☞Observer 3 times.

AT a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the city of Lexington, January 14 1839, the following ordinance was passed:

An ordinance to amend an ordinance, in relation to the granting of Licenses:—

Whereas, by the 11th section of an act, passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled an act to amend an act, approved Dec. 8, 1831, entitled an act, to incorporate the City of Lexington, it was enacted, "that no license to keep a coffee house or victualling house, or a house for retailing spirituous or other liquors, shall be granted by the council upon the payment of a sum of money less than one hundred dollars:" And whereas, by the existing ordinances, tavern licenses are granted, permitting the retailing of spirituous and other liquors, for a less sum than $100,—therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington,* That hereafter, no tavern license shall be granted, with a license to retail liquors, except upon the payment to the City Treasurer of the sum of one hundred dollars in advance.

Sect. 2. *Be it further ordained,* That hereafter no license, to keep a coffee house, porter house, victualling house, or any other license for the retailing of spirituous or other liquors, (except tavern licenses as above) shall be granted, except upon the payment, in advance to the City Treasurer, of an annual tax of two hundred and fifty dollars; and not then, unless the applicant can produce to the Mayor and Council the written petition, in favor of the same, of the *bona fide* house keepers of the tenements on the square upon which said coffee house, or other houses for retailing as aforesaid, is proposed to be kept, and of those on that portion of the square opposite said house, fronting on the same street with said house proposed to be licensed, and the clerk of the City is directed to describe the location of each house to the occupant of which a license may issue, on the body of said license, and upon the Records of the city.

Sect. 3. *Be it further ordained,* That licenses may be granted by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen to such persons as may apply, therefore to keep taverns or confectionaries, without the retail of spirituous or other liquors, upon the payment in advance, to the City Treasurer, of the annual tax of twenty dollars: *Provided,* that the person obtaining such license shall take an oath, before the Mayor and Council, or produce to them a certificate of a justice of the peace, that he or she has taken said oath, prior to the issuing of such license, that he or she will not, during the continuance of such license, retail any spirituous or other liquors, nor keep the same to be given away as an inducement, either directly or indirectly, to the obtaining of custom to their house or houses then licensed.

Sect. 4. *Be it further ordained,* That should any person sell or retail any spiritous or others liquors, or keep a tavern, or other public houses of entertainment, without having first obtained a license therefore, agreeably to the ordinances, he or she, so offending, shall forfeit and pay to the use of the City, the sum of $20 for each offence, to be enforced by indictment or by warrant, in the name of the city.

C. H. WICKLIFFE, *Mayor.*
J. P. MEGOWAN, *Clerk.*
Lexington, Jan. 17, 3 3t.

AT a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, Jan. 14, 1839, the following resolutions were unanimousty adopted;

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council the multiplicity of coffee, porter, and victualling houses for the retail of spirituous and other liquors, is a great evil tending to corrupt and demoralize the youth of our city, and injurious to the families of those who frequent them, and to the community at large.

Resolved, That this Council will not grant a license to any such house, not now licensed.

Resolved, That this Council will not grant tavern license to any one, unless they are satisfied that the person applying therefor, intends *bona fide*, to keep a tavern, and not a tipling house, unless, also they are satisfied that the tavern applied for shall be necessary and proper for the accommodation of the public.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council, eight taverns, with license to retail, are abundant for the necessities of the city, and that not more than that number shall be granted during any one year.

C. H. WICKLIFFE, *Mayor.*
J. P. MEGOWAN, *Clerk City*

TINNING! TINNING!

James Burch & J. C. Noble,

Have entered into a Co-partnership in the above business, and taken the stand lately occupied by E. S. NOBLE, dec'd, on HUNT'S ROW.

House-gutters, Stove-pipe and Stoves,

Of all kinds, are kept constantly on hand, or made to order, and a Large and General assertment of TINWARE will always be kept on hand for Retail.

☞They can insure their work to be done in the best style, as they have procured the services of a First Rate Eastern workman, and one of the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

Lexington, Jan. 8, 1839.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,
LEXINGTON, January 7, 1839.

A DIVIDEND of *four and three fourths per cent.* out of the profits of this Bank for the last six months, has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, and will be paid to the Stockholders on the Books at Lexington, on or after the 14th instant, and to those on the Books at the Agencies in Philadelphia and New York on or after the 20th instant. By order,

M. T. SCOTT, *Cash'r.*
January 9, 1839.—2-4w

OYSTERS.

A FEW KEGS, in prime order, direct from Baltimore, just received by

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,
Nov. 10, 1838. *No. 10, Main street, Lex.*

CORDIALS.—A few cases Moriskind and assorted *CORDIALS*—just received.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,
Lexington, Nov 29, 1838. *No 10, Main-st.*

RANAWAY

FROM the mouth of the Wabash, on the 22d October, a negro man named LAWSON, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs., remarkably well made; black; has a small foot and ankle; no marks recollected, except those on his back, is cunning and artful. He was purchased of the estate of John Bruce, Esq. of Lexington, and when last heard from was on his way to Lexington. A liberal reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the Jailer in Lexington.

A. WICKLIFFE.
Nov. 15, 1838 46-tf

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he continues the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

☞Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funeral calls, either in the city or country.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-tf

GREEN-HILL BOARDING SCHOOL.

THIS Institution having been permanently established in a high and healthy situation, 2 miles South of Lexington, will be continued the ensuing year, (1839.)

The 5th annual term will commence on the 1st Monday in January. The term will be divided into two Sessions of 5 months each, allowing a recess of 3 weeks at the close of the first session.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough and polite education. Much care and exertion aroused to inculcate *Opinions, Feelings,* and *Manners,* founded in *Magnanimity, Right Reason* and *Christian Morality;* it being quite as important to develope and educate the Moral as the intellectual faculties. The Students are required to read and study the Scriptures a part of each Lord's day, and when the weather is favorable, attend Church in Lexington.

The price per scholar, for the ensuing term, will be $150, if paid in advance- if not paid in advance $175 will *invariably* be charged, one-half of which will be due at the end of each session. Music on the Piano, Use of the Piano, Drawing, and Painting, and Books and Stationary, to be extra charges. The charge for Music will be $25, Use of Piano $3, and Drawing and Painting $12 per session. Books and Stationary will be charged at the Lexington retail prices.

No student will be received for a less time than the whole term, unless by special arrangement with the Principal, and any one entering the school as a student, without previous arrangement, will be considered a scholar for the whole term, and must pay accordingly. No deduction will be made for absence or loss of time, except in cases of long continued illness.

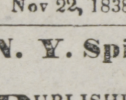
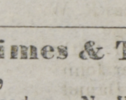
Application may be made at the Store of B. W. & H. B. TODD, Lexington, or at the School.

HUGH B. TODD, *Principal.*
Nov 22, 1838 47-2m

N. Y. Spirit of the Times & Turf Register,

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N. York, at $5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, *Editor.*

J. W. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co.
Sept. 15, 1836 55-tf

 **BEER.** 

LEXINGTON
BREWERY,
West Main-Street, opposite Jefferson-Street.

THE Proprietor of the Lexington Brewery begs leave to inform his old customers, and the lovers of MALT LIQUOR in general, that his Brewery is now in a full state of operation, and that every exertion in his power will be used to support the high reputation he has acquired for the manufacture of

PORTER, ALE AND BEER.

He returns thanks to his old customers for their liberal patronage, which has enabled him to stop all IMPORTATION, and circulate that CAPITAL in our city and vicinity, which has been for so many years past, distributed in FOREIGN MARKETS.

His BEER season commenced on the first of September. Orders from the adjacent towns will be attended to. Distillers will be furnished with Malt and Hops, and Farmers supplied with Fall and Spring Barley Seed.

JOHN R. CLEARY.
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838.--46-6m

THE DEPOSITORY.

THE Female Benevolent Society and Provident Association, having been enabled to extend their business, now offer to the public, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLLOTHING, &c.

Such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks; over Coats; Coatees and Roundabouts; Vests, Pantaloons and Drawers; Linen, Calico and Flannel Shirts; Cravats, Caps, Capes, Aprons, Sheets and Pillow-cases; Children's Clothing, and Comfortables of all sizes—offered wholesale and retail, at their room on Upper street, between Main and Water-sts, near Norton's Drug Store.

☞Families having work to put out, will find it punctually attended to if sent to the Depository.

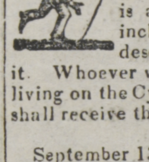
Dec 13, 1838—50

PORK WANTED.

I WISH to purchase 40 or 50,000 weight of *MERCHANTABLE PORK,* delivered at Capt. *Armstead Blackwell's,* within one mile and a half of Colbyville, (15 miles from Lexington, near the Winchester road) The Hogs will be received on foot or slaughtered, as may best suit the person selling.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—48tf

Ten Dollars Reward.



RANAWAY from my employment, a few days since, a Black Boy, named WM. ROSS, belonging to Mrs. Breckinridge, He is about 23 years of age, about five feet four inches high; stutters. It is unnecessary to describe his clothing, as he may likely change it. Whoever will deliver the said boy to the subscriber, living on the Cynthiana road, nine miles from Lexington, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN P. INNIS.
September 13, 1838.--37

THE
KENTUCKY ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,
1839,

BY S. D. M'CULLOUGH, is this day published, and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette. It contains

The Sun and Moon's rising and setting—the Sun's declination—the day's length—the time of the Sun's being on the meredian, according to a well regulated clock—the moon's place in the Ecliptic, and its government of a man's body—figures of all the constellations of the Zodiac, with descriptions of earh—times of the Southing of the principal fixed Stars and Constellations—the rising and setting of the Planets—descriptions of the Planets, and directions in what part of the heavens to look for them, and what time in the year 1839—Explanations of the Dominical letter, Epact, Golden Number, &c.—Latitudes and Longitudes of nearly all the towns and villages in Kentucky—times for holding all the Courts in Kentucky—Statistical and other important matter, &c. &c.

The contents will shew the great advantage of this Almanac over all others offered for sale in Kentucky.

DAN. BRADFORD, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, is sole proprietor:

Orders, accompanied with the cash, will be thankfully received and executed.

Such of our brethren as will give the above a few insertions, shall have the same reciprocated on application: and we should be glad to receive their orders for such number of Almanacs as may be necessary to supply their subscribers.

Nov. 1, 1838.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, Ky. on the first day of January, 1839, which, if not taken out before the first of April, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Allen Sarah Miss	Harrison Jane Mrs.
Allen Augustus, Lieut. U. S. Army	Harrison Jo.
	Harris Edward
Akin Mary Miss 2	Harriss Thomas J.
Anul Charles P.	Harburt Fanney Mrs.
Anderson Mr.	Harlan George
Anderson Joseph W. 2	Hart Mary C. Miss
Arnold Mathew R. Col.	Harwood E. A. Miss
Arnett Buras	Hardie Elizabeth
Asbury Henry 4	Harvey William
Athy Presley 2	Hauley Margaret C. Miss
Atkin James	Hatton Joseph
Avrill D. T.	Hawkins James R.
Bacon L. S.	Hawkins James T.
Ball C. W.	Haydon Susan E. Miss
Barry Fra's. E., Pass. Mid. U. S. Navy	Hensley Richardson
	Healy Henry
Barnett Amanda Miss 2	Henry John
Baillee Jas. D.	Huneziman A. B.
Bartlett G. W.	Hewin Mr.
Barton Joshua	Hewitt Julia Miss
Bales N. F.	Mendricks Samuel
Baldwin Wm.	Herbingger Emil 2
Brayman Ira	Henry Emily Miss
Blanchard Asa	Herndon Frazure
Blair A. H. Mrs. 2	Hendly E. K.
Blakemore Ellen Mrs.	Headly John
Blair Mr.	Higbe James P. 2
Blackburn E. H. 2	Hiel Colonel
Blackburn Geo. E. Capt.	Herrell Rebeca
Bell Catherine Mrs.	Hobbs Jacob
Benton Loyd Maj.	Hopkins Snoden
Benton Sarah Mrs. 2	Horton Miss
Beverly D. Mrs.	Homes William
Beard Martha Mrs. 2	Holland John
Bell Elizabeth Miss	Howell James D.
Bell William	Honer Ezikial R.
Berry George	Howard Nancy Miss
Bell Jas. R.	Hodge Alexander
Berthe Joseph E. Master	Hopkins Francis
Bristow James	Hunter M. K. Miss
Brighom	Humphreys Holcott J.
Brite Henry Capt.	Hutchinson Margaret Mrs.
Boid A.	Hunt G. D.
Boon William	Hunter Thos.
Boyd David	Huplet Mr.
Bradrick Farman	Jackson Ann M. Miss
Browning Joshua R.	James William
Brook Jeremiah	Jackson M. Mrs.
Brown S. M.	Jackson Polly
Brown Charles	Jacobs R.
Brown James	Jenkins Pendleton
Burton Alfred L.	Jenkins John F. Prof.
Burgess R. W.	Jefries John
Burbage	Jouitt G. P.
Burrier Catharine Miss	Johnson W. H.
Burrier John	Johnson Elias
Brink Daniel	Jones William
Busby Matilda Miss 2	Jones William R.
Byrnes Peter	Jones Frances Mrs. 2
Byrns Elizabeth E. Miss	Johns Thos. H.
Carr Jeremiah	Kanicker Marcus
Carter Larely Miss	Kahn Sal.
Carr William, Stone-cutter	Kenney Wm. R.
Campbell Chas. A. Rev.	Kelly Ezekial
Carter John	Kendrick J. G.
Calvert Catharine Mrs.	Kelley James
Cavanaugh Thomas	Kennedy Iohn
Carpenter Samuel	Kennett J.
Canburn William	Keene Robt. W.
Carter Dean	Kelly Richard
Calvert Thos. R.	Knemuller Gerhard
Carey Fountain	Kelly P.
Card Dayton T. 4	Killicuddy Timothy
Clarke Mr.	Kincaid Robt. Jr.
Clarke John B. Capt.	Leonard Wm. B.
Chapman J. L. Dr. 2	Leak Mr.
Clarke Julia Miss	Lean H.
Chadwell William	Leuba H. Maj.
Chambers Ann Miss	Lerick Richard
Chapman Kate Mrs.	Lewis Nancy
Clarke Thomas	Lindsey James
Craig Joseph	Litter H. H.
Craig Chas. F. 2	Lawrence Mary Miss
Cheshier John S. Dr.	Lowskin Mary Miss
Crawford Dr.	Logan D. C.
Clement E. L. 3	Lord Isabella
Clemins David	Logan Wm. T.
Chinn Joel H.	Lock Harrison
Clifford Rebecca Mrs.	Long John L. S.
Christopher David S.	Long J. R.
Crimm Lewis and John	Luft Christ.
Colyer C. Capt.	Lush George
Cochran Patrick 2	Mathews J. B. 7
Combs William	Mathews, Cabinet-make
Conier J. B. R.	Mathews James
Cowin William 2	Marshall Elizabeth
Constable James	Massie Wm. B.
Colvert N. L.	Matson Isaac C.
Condra John L.	Martings Signor
Coleman Loyd R.	Mann James
Clok John	Manuel Philip
Croper Thos.	Marshall Mary Ann
Crockett Malinda Mrs.	Mathuse John S. 2
Cocke William	Mathews Mr.
Conner William	Mellone
Cummins John D.	Merrill Sarah B. Miss
Cluxton Eliza Mrs.	Munday Nelson
Cunningham Arthur	Mershon Greenup
Cunningham Wm. H.	Merit William
Curle Clayton	Merraman Wm. 2
Crystal James E.	Milier Michel
Davis James	Miles Thomas J. Dr. 2
Davis Achillis	Milton James
Davis James T.	Miller Letitia Miss
Dalton Joseph	Mitchel B. R.
Drake B. P. Dr.	Mosley Martin B.
Demastes Foster	Morrow Walker
Deveril Hugh	Morris David
Dillon H. M. Miss	Moore Thomas 2
Dishman Robt. A.	Mofford Wm.
Dormon Franklin	Morgan Calvin
Dougherty George W.	Molumby Thomas
Dodd Nancy Miss	Moore Wm. S. 2
Douglass John	Moore J. W. 5
Duke Basil	Moore John
Duval A. P.	Mullin Peter
Dunlap Alex. Col.	Murphy Joseph 3
Dunbar A. W.	McCann Wm.
Dwyer Andrew	McAdams Wm.
Earp Joshua	McCarty Wm. H.
Eblin J. P. 2	McClain John
Ellis Thomas J.	McDane Sarah
Emmel William B.	McCurdy
Emins Sylvester	McCalie F. T.
Emmons S. 2	McCall David M. Dr.
Embry Joel	McCabe Wm.
Everett Wm. H.	McCann Benj.
Fothergill William	Mc Clear Ann Miss
Francisco A.	McMekin William
Frame L. F.	McGee Carter
Fields S. Mrs.	McGee Jefferson
Fields Elizabeth Miss	McKee Sarah Miss
Frisbee John R.	McKukin O. P.
Fortune Justus R.	McMurdo Virginia Mrs.
Gardner Francis Capt.	McKenney Thomas
Garner E. C. 2	McCreery Mary
Garner Cardela Miss	McDonald A. J. 2
Gray James S.	McDowel Caleb
Gray Thomas	McDonald Sarah J. Miss
Graves Mary Mrs.	McBoyd Hugh
Graves Thomas C.	McCourt John
Grout D. B.	McGuire Thomas 2
Grason George	McCurdy A.
Green Emily Miss	Osborne Eunice Miss
Green Rebecca Mrs.	Oldham Wylie H.
Greenwell Emily F. Miss	O'Callonhan Thomas
Gibbs Mary R. Miss	Offutt A. D.
Giddings R. Rev.	Nesbitt Wilson Col. 2
Giggsby Lewis K.	Neal Charles
Griffith John	Neal Joseph
G. Goin & Co.	Nelson Elizabeth Mrs.
Goodrich John	Paiton Hansford 2
Gormley Patrick	Payton John R.
Grooms Elijah	Payton John B. Dr.
Grooms Casander G. Miss	Patterson Catharine Miss
Grooms L. M. Miss	Parker Richard B.
Grime Joel Capt.	Parsons George 2
Gublett William	Parish John G.
Hale G.	Payne Edward Jr.
Hall Polly Mrs.	Pattison Eliza Miss
Hall William M.	Payne E. C.
Hall Walton	Patrick Jane Mrs. 2
Hall James C.	Prewitt Wm. C. Gen.

Patterson John	Strong David O.
Padings Margaret Ann Miss	Stoddard Louisa Mrs
Prewitt J. M.	Shuter Edward
Pillow Amanda Miss	Stubblefield Wm.
Price Graham	Stuart Robert Gardner
Price Wm. B.	Taylor Mary Ann Mrs.
Price E. R.	Taylor P. Mrs.
Price Wm.	Taylor C. F.
Pierson Moses	Talbott Leonadas B.
Pond L. K	Tampline Milisant Mrs.
Powers Thomas	Tankersly Fountain
Powell Thomas W.	Tanner J. H.
Poindexter Henry	Thompson Mason
Poindexter Arnett	Thomas H. J. Dr.
Purdom Benj.	Thompson W. C.
Raiwith Casander	Thomson John J.
Renfro Wm.	Thompson Pike
Reid John J.	Thompson James K.
Reed Mary B. Miss 3	Thompson P. M.
Rease Arthur	Todd Eliza Mrs.
Rankin Daniel, colored	Todd Elizabeth L. Mrs.
Rake John	Todd Mrs.
Rankin Henry	Turnbull John
Ringar Sanford	Turner Wm.
Richardson T.	Tucker John H.
Right George S.	Tucker Lucy Mrs.
Roy Cable C. 2	Tucker Mathew
Rollins James 2	Tully James G.
Rowland David	Turner Mary, colored
Roberts Wm.	Urquart Allice Mrs.
Robert Robson	Utes Sampson
Robertson Frank	Uttinger Jacob
Rogers James 2	Varble Nancy Mrs.
Rogers Thomas J.	Vally Pelagia Miss
Rogers Lewis	Vannon John
Rogers C. C.	Vance Harrison 2
Rogers Fanny Mrs,	Veach Henson 2
Rogers Jefferson	Walker Sabrina Miss 2
Rucker A. Dr.	Walker Wm.
Rucker Joseph B.	Walker Jacob
Ruark Thomas P.	Wallace Joseph
Russle Wm. R.	Wallice John
Runels Wm.	Wallace Margaret Mrs.
Redman Chas.	Wallace William
Sanders Louisa Mrs.	Washam David
Sanderson Mrs.	Watt A. D. Miss
Sanders Emily Miss	Ward Ann S. Miss
Stair Tobias W.	Walden Rachel Mrs.
Sharp John	Wetmore Mrs.
Shaw James	Wheeler T. H.
Stamps Louisa Miss	Wealch James
Sheridan Patrick	Welch Elizabeth Miss
Stevenson S. H.	Wheeler Charles A.
Speed Mathear	Weemee S. Dr.
Steel John	Webb John T.
Shelville Ann Miss	Webster Larkin
Stevens James 2	Wigart Horace A.
Smileer Peter	Wickliffe William
Sweeny Martin	Willey Bushnell B.
Scip John	Willis John
Shatton Joseph	Winscot Joseph
Smith Joseph R.	Wilson R. J.
Smith Obedience Miss 2	Wilson John H.
Smith Booly	Wilson James C.
Smith Theobald	Wilson Abner & Moses
Smith G. W.	Williams Edward
Smith Newton A.	Williams W. G.
Smith Elijah	White Nelson
Singleton Francis R.	Wyatt G. W.
Simpson Martha Miss	Whitman Ann J. Miss
Simon & Kenarick	Whitington James
Simpson James	Young Jane, of color
Stone Wm. H.	Young Frances A. Miss
Stone Edward	Young Richard B.
Scott Wm.	Young Joseph
Sodusky James	Young Poldo
Scott Moses W.	Young John R. Dr.
Stone Rev. Barton	

JOSEPH FICKLIN, *P. M.*

January 10, 1838 2-3t

Kentucky State Lottery,

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 5, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, Class No. 3, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

50	"	300

TICKETS $10—Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 7, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 1, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$20,000	162	Prizes of	$100
1	"	5,000	65	"	40
1	"	3,000	65	"	30
1	"	1,723	65	"	20
20	"	1,000	130	"	15
50	"	200	4,745	"	10
50	"	150	27,040	"	5

TICKETS $5—Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 8, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes, Class 1 for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Jan. 26, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$30,000	20	Prizes of	$300
1	"	8,000	84	"	200
1	"	4,000	63	"	80
1	"	3,000	63	"	60
1	"	2,500	126	"	50
1	"	1,017	126	"	40
100	"	1,000	3,780	"	20
10	"	500	23,436	"	10

TICKETS $10—Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 9, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Md., Class No. 4, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$12,000	56	Prizes of	$100
1	"	10,000	56	"	50
1	"	5,000	56	"	40
1	"	3,528	56	"	30
10	"	500	112	"	20
10	"	300	2,240	"	10
40		200	15,400	"	Net 5

TICKETS $5—Shares in proportion.

A. S. STREETER, *Lexington*,
Main street, next door to the Library.

Plough Making & Black-smithing.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH-MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF
BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.

Lex Sep 7.—53-tf B. & H.

Spendid Farm for Sale.

ON Thursday the 22d day of January, 1839, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, the FARM at present occupied by the subscriber, situated in the county of Fayette, on the Iron-Works road, five and a half miles from Lexington, containing

267 *Acres of first rate Cane Run Land,*

40 acres of which is fresh Hemp Land; 60 acres of it well set in Blue Grass, and supplied with three or four springs of fine never failing water. On the premises are a large newly finished Brick Dwelling House, containing eight rooms, with a Kitchen under the same roof. Also, all the necessary out buildings; Hemp-houses, stables, negro-houses, cribs, &c.

Terms of sale of the land, one fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in one, two, three and four years, with interest from date.

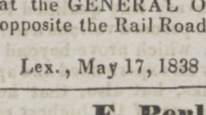
About 38 acres of Hemp, now spread—crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye; and 40 bushels of Hemp Seed; Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Farming Utensils—terms of which will be made known on the day of sale.

Possession will be given immediately if desired.

THOS. S. REDD.

Dec 20, 1838—51-tds

GOOD INTENT MAIL LINE,



FROM LEXINGTON TO MAYSVILLE.—The above Line, will leave Lexington in future, at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Maysville. PASSENGERS will please apply the evening previous at the GENERAL OPPOSITION STAGE OFFICE, opposite the Rail Road Office.

H. M'CONATHY, *Agent.*

Lex., May 17, 1838 20-tf

E. Perkins's Tavern,

Corner of Water and Mulberry-Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David Megowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,
TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES
WELL ATTENDED TO;

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

☞*DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS* well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

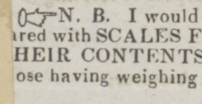
E. PERKINS.

☞N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS and THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.

E. PERKINS.

Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—48t

GREAT WESTERN U. S. MAIL LINE,



FROM the Mississippi River to Little Rock, Arkansas.—U. S. Mail Packet Wm. HULBERT, B. W. Martin, master. At Bolivia, passengers by this line will take the new and splendid steamboat Wm. Hulbert, B. W. Martin, master, every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rrockroe, thence by splendid Troy built coaches to Little Rock. Through in 34 hours.

At Little Rock, passengers by this line, take the splendid TROY COACHES every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockroe, thence by the splendid U. S. mail packet to Bolivia. Through in 24 hours.

This line forms the connexion between the great U. S. mail line by steamboats on the Mississippi river, and the numerous U. S. mail lines by coaches, (recently established by the Departments.) diverging from Little Rock, north, south, and west. It also connects with the Louisville and New Orleans mail lines at Bolivia, a flourishing town on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White river, the proprietors of which have erected a splendid hotel, where passengers can at all times be accommodated with the choicest luxuries of the Mississippi Valley.

Rockroe, the place which stages and steam-boats meet on the above line, is a beautiful place on the west bank of the White river, the proprietors of which are making great improvements for the accommodation of the public. In short, no pains or expense will be spared to render every thing comfortable and convenient throughout this line. ☞All baggage at the owners' risk.

A. TOBEY & CO.

Bolivia, August 2, 1838 32-6m

Prentiss' Pile Ointment.

THIS invaluable preparation has cured thousands: and even in those deplorable cases of long standing, judged by the Faculty to be incurable, a single bottle will afford the most surprising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stranger. No family ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases, if resorted to in the commencemnt of the disease.

Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, Ky.

PRESERVED GINGER AND CITRON.—A few cases in fine order, and superior quality, just received and for sale.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,

Nov 29, 1838. *No* 10, *Main-st.*

Valuable and Tried Patent Medicines.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;

SUPERIOR to any other preperation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and dibilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;

An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

MONTAGUE'S BALM;

A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by

S. C. TROTTER,
At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky.
And at the Drug Store of GEO. W. NORTON, Main-st.

August 3, 1837 31-tf.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross St., LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,

[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD,]

CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of *STEAM AND MACHINERY* to the MANUFACTURING OF HATS, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

The most desirable and fashionable article the market affords.

☞Just received, the *Philadelphia and New York Winter Fashions* for 1838 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats.

December 27, 1838 52-$10tbtoih

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of *DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS*—and also a large lot of *CORK* suitable for manufacturing *Cork Sole Boots and Shoes.* Also, a large assortment of coarse *Men's and Children's Brogans,* all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS,
Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Lexington, Dec 13, 1838—50-tf

Mr D. Tallmadge's Line of Stages.

THE undersigned, travellers, from Wheeling to the West and South-West, having been induced to take Mr D. TALLMADGE'S LINE OF DAILY STAGES from Wheeling, via Zanesville, Lancaster and Chillicothe, to Maysville and Cincinnati, have much pleasure in certifying that his Stages are excellent, with first rate teams and accommodating drivers. We entered our names at Wheeling and Zanesville with some reluctance for this route; but we have found the roads very good, and could not have had a more pleasant and and expeditious journey. We cheerfully commend Mr. Tallmadge's Stages and the Chillicothe route to the public.

JOHN GRIER, of Pittsburg,
R. GALWAY, do
JAS. GRIER, do
JOHN ZANE, do
CYRUS TALBOT, of Louisville,
DAN'L. COBB, do
CHARLES N. MILES, of N. York,
JOSEPH OGDEN, do
JOHN F. CLARK, of Wheeling.

Chillicothe, Dec. 13th, 1838 52-$2
Chillicothe (O.) Advertiser.

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a *HEMP HECKLE,* which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838 40-tf

Horace E. Dimick's Cabinet Ware-Room, No. 15, Hunt's Row.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he continues to manufacture FURNITURE of every description, and as good quality as is made in Lexington or elsewhere. His stock at present is not so large as it might be, though he has some specimens of as fine work as can be produced here or abroad, for the same price.

For a description of the articles, and their names, I will refer to the long advertisements of some Chairmakers and Upholsteress.

Purchasers from a distance can have their Furniture well and securely packed. Terms of sale favorable.

HORACE E. DIMICK.

Lexington, July 11, 1838 29-tf

HOOP IRON.

A SMALL lot of Hoop Iron, just received and for sale. *B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,*

Dec 13, 1838—50tf *No* 10 *Main-st.*

Northern Bank of Kentucky.

THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby notified that the 11th (and last) instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per Share, is required to be paid on the 4th day of MARCH next. By order of the Directors,

M. T. SCOTT, CASH'R.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838 46-td

SPUN COTTON,

WARRANTED of the very best quality, of any size, from 500 to 1000, will be given in exchange for any quantity of GOOD CORN AND WHEAT, say from one bushel up, to suit the convenience of the farmer. I will, likewise, give CASH FOR WHEAT.

A. CALDWELL.

August 23, 1838 34-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Mercantile Business, between PENNEY & CHAMBLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due by the firm will be settled by J. Penney, who is likewise alone authorized to receive the debts due the firm.

J. PENNEY,
GEO. CHAMBLIN.

Lex., May 19, 1838 21-tf

TEAS—150 boxes fresh Gunpowder, Imperial and Hyson Teas, received and for sale.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,

Nov. 29, 1838 *No* 10, *Main-st.*

HEMP SEED.

30 BAGS just received and for sale by

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,

Dec 13, 1838 50-tf *No.* 10, *Main st.*

DR. WARREN'S COUGH MIXTURE.

THE unexampled demand during the past winter for *Dr. Warren's Cough Mixture,* warrants the proprietors in recommending it as superior to any article now in use as a remedy in all diseases of the Lungs. Many respectable physicians (knowing its contents) use it in their daily practice. The following gentlemen of this city having used it themselves and in their families, with much benefit, highly recommend it, as their certificates will show.

HON. J. BURNET,
REV. DAVID ROOT,
JOHN H. GROSEBECK, Esq.
HENRY B. FUNK,

And many others. And to the Managers of the Cincinnati Orphan's Asylum we would also refer, as to the great benefit which the Orphans derived from the use of it last winter. Constantly for sale by

GLASCOE & HARRISON,
Northeast Corner of Main and Fourth-streets.

☞And by all the other Druggists in the city.

Cincinnati, Nov. 8. 1838 46-tam$5

Lexington Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company,

CHARTERED by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.—CAPITAL 30,000 DOLLARS!—This Company will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in *Town or Country.* Steam, Keel and Flat BOATS, and their CARGOES against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY *of every description,* against the perils of the sea.

☞"This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call."

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President.

WM. S. WALLER,
JACOB ASHTON,
M. C. JOHNSON,
JOEL HIGGINS,
THOS. C. OREAR,
H. H. TIMBERLAKE, } Directors.

A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.

ALVAN STEPHENS, Surveyor.

Lex. May 7, 1838 21-tf

JOHN M. M'CALLA,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-residents' claims promptly attended to. His Office for the present, at his residence on Main-street, at the corner of Ayres's Alley.

Lexington, K. Nov 28, 1838—48-1y

Sheet Iron.

A SMALL lot Juniata Sheet Iron, suitable for Stove pipe, just received and for sale.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,

Dec 13, 1838—50-tf *No.* 10, *Main-st.*

Farm for Sale.

DR. JOHN BROWNE, will sell his farm, situated on the Curd's Road, within five miles of Lexington. It contains

444 ACRES OF LAND,

Half of which is cleared—the other half is well supplied with timber, and set in Blue grass. It has a new Brick house on it, with abundance of never faling water in every field. There is no more desirable Stock or Hemp farm. Terms to suit the purchaser.

JOHN BROWNE.

Dec 12, 1838 50-3m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

THE subscribers having associated themselves under the firm of CAVINS & BRADFORD, for the purpose of transacting the *AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS,* in this City, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened in Hunt's Row, nearly opposite the General Opposition Stage Office, where they are prepared to attend to sales of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, &c.*

I. T. CAVINS,
JAS. B. BRADFORD.

Lexington, Nov 22, 1838—47-tf

☞Sales of Real or Personal Estate, attended to in any part of the City or County.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Carty, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at tne old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannoe be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.
J. McCAULEY.

THE undersigned having this day purchased of John Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of GROCERIES, will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. McCAULEY.

Nov. 18, 1836 47-tf

LOTTERIES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

D. S. Gregory & Co.

1839!

SYLVESTER'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

THE return of the New-Year again affords S. J. SYLVESTER a favorable opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous friends and correspondents for their continued liberal patronage—and at the same time begs to remind them he has not been unmindful of their interests—for during 1838 he has presented a continued series of more magnificent Lotteries and distributed a larger amount of Prizes than during any previous year. As an earnest of what he intends to do in 1839, he submits for their attentive perusal the following brilliant Schemes, to be drawn in the month of January. Advises all persons to be careful, and address

S. J. SYLVESTER,
☞130 *Broadway, and* 22 *Wall-st. New York.*

NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY OR ELSEWHERE.

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF MARYLAND.
CLASS No. 3, FOR 1839.
To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Jan. 19, 1838.
CAPITALS:
$20.000!—$5.000!—$3.000!
$2.000! $1.640! 20 prizes of 1.000! 20 of 300! 10 of 150! &c.
TICKETS $5—Shares in proportion.
A Certificate of a Package of 26 wholes will be sent for $65.

VIRGINA PETERSBURG LOTTERY,
CLASS 1, FOR 1839,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Jan. 1839.
78 Numbers—13 Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME:
30.000! 10,000! 4.000! 3.000 DOLLS!
$2,500!—$1,797! 50 prizes of $1.000! 50 of $400! 50 of $300! 130 of 200! 65 of $100, &c.
Tickets only 10 Dollars!
A certificate of a Package of 26 Tickets will be sent for $140—Shares in proportion.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
CEASS 1, FOR 1839,
To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Jan. 23, 1839.
78 Numbers—13 Ballots.
$20.000—$5.000!—$3000!
1.723! 20 prizes of $1.000! 50 of 1000—50 of 150! 162 of 100, &c.
TICKETS 10 Dollars.
A certificate of a Package of 26 Tickets will be sent for $70—Shares in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of the Leesburg Academy,
Class No 1 for 1839.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Jan. 26, 1839.
CAPITALS!
$30.000!
8,000 Dolls! 4,000 Dolls! 3,000 Dolls! 2,500 Dolls! 1,017½ Dolls!
100 PRIZES OF $1,000 DOLLARS!! 10 of $500! 20 of $300! 84 of $200!
Tickets only 10 Dollars.
☞A certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for $130—Shares in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130, *Broadway*
Dec. 27, 1838—52 *and* 22 *Wall-street.*